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IF the Publick is complaisant enough to give Credit to the *Scribes* of the *Opposition*, there are no *Authors* except *themselves* who *read*, or any whose *Writings* are *read*, except their *own*. This is a pretty large *Claim* to be made at once, and therefore, we may well hope, that the *Publick* will demur a little, before it is granted. It must indeed be allowed, That the Ambition of *Ministers* is a Point that these *Gentlemen* have thoroughly studied. They have, on this Subject, ransack'd all *Authors*, ancient and modern: They have travelled to *China*, *Persia*, and the Dominions of the *Great Mogul*; have made Examples of three or four *Viziers*; have taken a Circuit back again through the *Heart* of *Europe*; and, to shew their indefatigable Diligence, have not scrupled to go a *Minister-Hunting* as far as *Sweden*, *Russia*, nay, and the Deserts of *Siberia*: But after all, are there not other Kinds of Ambition which they have not considered, and which, notwithstanding, deserve the Consideration of their *Readers*? Surely there are.

THE *Minister* whose *Lust* of *Power* tempts him to sacrifice the *Safety* of his *Master*, and the *Interest* of his *Country*, is a very *bad Man*. Who *doubts* it? But the *Man*, let him be in what Station he will, who from the same *Lust* of *Power* enters into *Cabals*, *Plots*, and *Conspiracies* tending to the *Disturbance* of the *Publick*, merely to serve his *private Purposes*, and to raise him to some *Post* he thinks he *merits*, is also a *bad Man*. Who can *doubt* of this? Yet it is a Point which the *Danverians* have seldom touched on; on the contrary, *they* have made it a sort of *reserved Case*, least the *Publick* should be too *sharp sighted*, and apply their Reasoning thereon to *themselves*. But if this Argument weighs justly with them, it ought not to do so with me, and indeed, I cannot recollect any *Topick*, more fit than this, to afford Matter for a *Paper*.

THE Danger a Realm is in from the Ambition of those who at any Rate desired to possess themselves of the *first* Employments of State, yields very little to that induced by an *ambitious Minister*, and hath been no less fatal to the *Persons* themselves. I might proceed to verify this by a Variety of Instances in our own Country, and that without ascending very high. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the unfortunate Duke of *Norfolk* following the Advice of those he thought his *Friends*, would not either allow *himself* or the *Nation* quiet till he had compelled his *Sovereign* and her *Ministers*, much against their Inclinations, to put him to *Death*. The same Fate, under the same *Princess*, had the Earl of *Essex*, who was likewise hurried on by those about him to such Things as could not possibly end otherwise than they did. I have but just touched these *Examples*, because, for many Reasons, I thought it not proper to insist on them at large; my Intent is to shew, that a restless *Ambition* is not only dangerous to a *State*, but hardly ever to be *cured*, not to draw *Parallels* between past and present Times; and to this purpose the very naming the Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Earl of *Essex*, is sufficient; since every intelligent *Reader* is as well acquainted as I with the *Detail* of their *Affairs*.

A *foreign Example* will be less liable to Exception, and will, at the same time, answer the *End* as well. I shall therefore give a short and impartial Account of a Person of very high Birth, great Fortune in the World, and, consequently, under vast Obligations to his Country; whose boundless Ambition would not suffer him to enjoy the Benefits derived to him from *Providence*, and whose restless Spirit prompted him continually to disturb the Peace and Happiness of others, against all the Rules of Justice and Equity; and even against the Dictates of common Sense and common Honesty, as well as in open Defiance to those Principles of *Gratitude* which are the least expected to be wanted in the Minds of Persons of Condition.

THE Person I mean is, *John* II. sirnamed *The Fair* Duke of *Alencon*, and Peer of *France*. In the Year 1456. he entered into such Correspondencies for effecting the Destruction of the *French* Kingdom, that *Charles* VII. the then *French* King found himself under a Necessity of securing this Prince, which he accordingly did at *Paris*; and by Judgment of his *Peers*, he was condemned to lose his *Head*, and forfeit all his *Possessions*. The King however, loth to proceed to Extremities with a Person of his high Quality, confined him in the Castle of *Loches*, and spared his *Life*. *Three* Years he remained at this time a Captive: At length, on the *Death* of King *Charles*, he obtained his Liberty.

Lewis XI. who before his Accession to the Crown had entertained a great Kindness for the Duke of *Alencon*, no sooner succeded his Father, than he set him at full Liberty, restored him to the Possession of his Estates, and loaded him with Favours. That wise King, however, thinking the Violence of the Duke of *Alencon*'s Temper would prompt him to take Vengeance of such as had been instrumental in his Prosecution and Conviction, took all those Persons under his Sovereign Protection; and to carry this Thing still farther, the King committed *Frontin de Donfort* the principal *Witness* against the Duke, to his own Custody, supposing that his *Honour* would have got the better of his *Revenge*.

THE Duke, finding himself at full *Liberty*, pretended to be taken with a *high Fit* of *Devotion*; in consequence of which, he would needs go and pay his Devotions to St. *James* of *Galicia*, and, while he was in *Pilgrimage* to this Place, he gave Directions that *Donfort* should be *murdered*, which was accordingly performed. After this, he did still a baser and more cruel Action, he caused a great *Sum* of *false Money* to be *coined*, and then directed the *Fellow* who *made* it, to be *drowned*. The King either distrusting the Truth of these *Facts* for a Time, or else from the Regard that he had to their *old Friendship*, did not proceed to Extremities, even upon this unworthy Behaviour.

THE Duke of *Alencon* doubting what might befal him if the King should ever listen to the Accusations daily brought against him, resolved to fortify himself against the Royal Authority; and to that purpose entered privately into Treaty with a *Foreign Prince*; but being either discovered or betrayed, he was, for this signal Breach of his Allegiance, summoned once more before his *Peers*: But, instead of submitting to their Summons, he appealed to the King, alledging they had no Jurisdiction over him; whereas this very Jurisdiction was the supreme Privilege of the Peers of *France*. The King, however, received the Appeal, and being apprehensive that Despair might be the principal Motive to this new Disloyalty in the Duke, granted him a full and free Pardon, under colour that the Proofs against him were not conclusive. This extraordinary Mark of Royal Favour the Duke received in the Month of March, 1464.

THE very next Year *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Normandy*, having, as he pretended, out of pure Zeal to the Publick Good, entered into a Rebellion against his Brother, the Duke of *Alencon* joined him; yet he escaped by a singular Piece of good Fortune: His Son, the Earl of *Perche*, seized the City and Castle of *Alencon*, and declared for the King; for which signal Act of Loyalty, all that he demanded was, the *Pardon* of his Father, and this was accordingly granted. For nine Years together he was under-hand contriving, plotting, and caballing with the King's Enemies, till at last he had disposed all Things for a *new Revolt*.

IN the Year 1474, King *Lewis* being made sensible of the Duke's Proceedings, and of the Consequences that would inevitably attend them, he caused him to be arrested, and sent again to the Castle of *Loches*. He afterwards appointed the Chancellor of *France*, and other Commissioners, to hear the Duke's Cause; and, that he might have a proper Opportunity of making his Defence, he was conducted to *Paris*, where, after a solemn hearing of all Parties, the *Chancellor* pronounced the Sentence of the Court, That, for his manifest and manifold Treasons and Conspiracies against his Prince, *John*, Duke of *Alencon*, should *lose his Head*, and *forfeit his Possessions*.

THE King, touched with the miserable Circumstances of this unhappy Duke, though they were entirely brought upon him by himself, and were no more than he justly deserved, refused to put him to Death. He carried his Clemency still farther, he delivered him out of Prison, and committed him to the Custody of a *private Person*, where he lived under a very gentle Restraint. The King had still kinder Intentions towards him; but in the Year 1476 the Duke died, and thereby delivered himself and his Country from all farther bad Effects of his uneasy, dissatisfied, and seditious Temper.

THE Consequence deducible from this History must be so evident to every intelligent Reader, that I do not see any Necessity I am under of commenting upon it. Two Things, however, I think it not amiss to note; because it is the Duty of every Publick Writer to make his Discourses as plain, as intelligible, and as useful, as he can.

First, then; let it be remembered, That this Conduct of the Duke of *Alencon* did not only involve *Himself* and his Family, but his *Friends* and his *Dependants*, and in an especial Manner his *Subjects*, in the most deplorable Misfortunes, and most irretrievable Distresses. However commendable the King's Mercy might be in respect of the Duke of *Alencon*, it was certainly fatal and unfortunate to all such as had any Commerce with him. If his Quality procured him Favour, it procured him also fresh Opportunities of involving innocent Persons in Destruction; so that the *Clemency* extended to him, was at the same time an Act of *Cruelty* towards those who had not as yet been inveigled by his Artifices, and who would never have been *disloyal* in their Actions, or have suffered for it in their Fortunes, if this *State Proteus*, this *Political Jugler*, had not been suffered to slip through the Hands of Justice, merely to bring Himself and Others into her Hands again.

Secondly, Let it be observed, That in all these Contests the *Great* escape, and the *Little* suffer: That is, Those who disturb the *Publick Peace* out of Envy, Avarice, or Ambition, find a Way to screen themselves too often from the Fate they deserve; while such as acted *wrong* upon *right* Motives; such as, bewitched with their delusive *Speeches*, fancied they drew their Swords *for*, when they drew them *upon*, their Country, meet the Punishment due to their *Actions*, not their *Principles*; and, as in the Beginning they were the *Dupes* of their Chiefs, become their *Victims* in the End. Who that considers these Things would listen a Moment to these seditious *Syrens*? or, for the sake of being cajoled by them for a small Time, run the Hazard of losing first his *Wits*, then, perhaps, his *Life* and *Fortune*; unless those who he would needs make his *Enemies*, have for him that *Pity* which was wanting in his *pretended Friends*!

R. FREEMAN.

[*Price* TWO-PENCE.]

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE following Extract, giving some Particulars of the late Invasion of the Tartars upon the Russian Territories, which came not to hand before, and of their prodigious Marches in Time of War, we shall insert it here. 'Tis dated from *Petersburg*, March 11.

'The chief of our Conversation here at present is upon the late extraordinary March of the Crim and Budziack Tartars in December last; the latter of whom having passed the River of Nieper, joined the former, and making together a Body of 80,000 Horse, they marched about 400 English Miles over a vast Desart covered with Ice and Snow, the whole Face of the Country making one terrestrial Sea, without any Forage or Subsistence for their Horses, but what they carried along with them, no Guide over the Icy Plain but the Sun by Day, and the Stars by Night, up to the Line of the Russian Territories, where they lay upon the Desart forty Days reconnoitering; but finding no Opportunity to make an Attack with any Prospect of Success, and their Horses dying in great Numbers for Want of Forage, (which we must observe was Food for the Men) they thought it adviseable to retreat; and accordingly about the middle of February they began to file off, leaving behind them many Thousands of Horses dead upon the Plain; and, as it is supposed that not many of their Beasts can reach the Crim, the Men must undoubtedly perish in great Numbers on their Return. A March of this Length, no less than 800 English Miles out and home, I believe you will think with me to be a surprizing Undertaking, and shews an uncommon Hardiness in the Men to attempt it; but the Consideration of the extraordinary Performances of this kind done in our Days by the Tartars and Cossacks, will reconcile to us the almost incredible Accounts in History of the Marches of Tamerlane the Great, with his numerous Armies over those vast Desarts that lie between the Caspian Sea and the Empire of China entered from the North. Nor are the Marches of these indefatigable Tartars and Cossacks less to be admired for their Expedition, than they are for their great Length and Distance. We have now here a Chief of a Hord of Donskoy Cossacks, named Krasna Shoka, whose whole Life has been spent in War, and hath his Body covered with Wounds, who, being asked how far he could march a Body of his Men on an Emergency in one Day, answered, That he had once upon an extraordinary Occasion marched 10,000 Horse 240 Versts, which is 160 English Miles, in 24 Hours: This sounds to us romantick, but he is a Man of Honour, and the Truth of it from him is not question'd.

Charles William the Margrave of *Baden Dourlach*, died the 1st Instant O. S. at *Carlsroube*, of an Apoplexy. He was 58 Years and near 11 Months of Age, being born the 17th of June 1679. He was a General in the Emperor's Army, and Great Master of the Artillery in the Circle of Swabia. By his Wife, a Daughter of Wirtemberg Stutgard, he had 4 Children, but they are all dead. The Deceased laid both the Plan and Foundation of the City and Castle of Carlsroube, at which time he gave equal Liberty of Conscience to the Lutherans, Calvinists, and Roman Catholicks. The present Reigning Count is Frederick of Witgenstein, who is married to the Princess Augusta-Amelia-Albertina of Nassau Siegen.

The Letters from *Vienna* say, that there has been an Action about Crojova, between a Body of Turks and a Detachment of the Imperialists, and that the latter lost 1000 Men on the Spot: That they have Letters from Hungary with Advice, that the Grand Seignior has given Orders that every Inhabitant in the European Turkish Provinces who has three Sons, shall send two to the Army that is to act against the Russians; and that Prince Ragotski lives with very great Splendor at Widdin, where he is honour'd with the Stile of Royal Highness.

It is confirmed from *Stockholm*, that his Swedish Majesty is resolved to employ all his Interest in the approaching general Diet of Poland, to obtain for the Protestants of that Kingdom the free Exercise of their Religion, and the full Enjoyment of their ancient Privileges.

They write from *Rome*, that the Tuscan Troops, after taking Possession of the Fess of Scavolino and Monte Feltro, having advanced into the Territories of the Dutchy of Urbino, had struck such a Pannick into that City, that it had actually sent up the Gout again into his Holiness's Shoulder, least any new Pretensions should be started on that Side, to the Prejudice of the Holy See.

Prodigious Preparations are making at *Naples* for the Reception of the new Queen, the King having ordered that every thing should be done with the utmost Magnificence, the Greatness of which may be guessed at by the Richness of the Coach her Majesty is to make her publick Entry in, which it is said will cost 60,000 Ducats.

From *Bastia* we learn, that the Deputies of the Malecontents are daily expected back, and its not doubted but they will bring with them the Ratification of the Treaty concluded with the Marquis of Boissieux: In the mean time, it is said, that the Marquis of Mari has given Orders for all Hostilities to cease between the Genoese and Corsican Troops. The Contents of the Treaty are yet kept very secret, though perhaps agreed upon before the Arrival of the Marquis of Bossieux in that Island. But one of the Articles is said to be, that there shall be a French Garrison left in Corsica, for the mutual Security of both Parties.

Letter from Geneva, May 9.

'Yesterday Morning at Nine o'Clock the great Bell tolled, according to Custom, for assembling the General Council, in order to confirm, First, the Code of the illustrious Mediation accepted under the Guaranty of his Most Christian Majesty, and the two Laudable Cantons of Zurich and Bern: Secondly, The Treaty of Alliance concluded at Soluthern in 1579 between his Most Christian Majesty, the Canton of Bern, and the City of Geneva: And, Thirdly, The Treaty made between Zurich, Bern, and Geneva, in the Year 1584. Ten Members of the Lesser Council, twelve of the Council of 200, and 20 Citizens, went to wait upon Count de Lautrec, and conducted him to the Assembly, where his Excellency staid till the End, as did likewise the other Lords Mediators. The Code was read with an audible Voice, after which each gave his Vote between the Hands of four Secretaries *ad actum*, chosen on the Spot by the first Syndic, who received their Oath: Two of them were chosen out of the Council of 200, and the other two out of the Burghery. The Majority were for approving it, and it passed by 1350 against 39 only who voted against it. As soon as every Body had given their Votes, all the Bells of the City were rung, and about half an Hour after they went to Church, in order to give Thanks to God for being pleased to restore Peace amongst us, upon which Occasion the Professor Mauritius composed a Prayer suitable to the Solemnity: After Divine Service a triple Discharge was made from sixty great Guns. Reconciliation seems to be general and sincere, and the Citizens of both Parties exchanged that Day Abundance of Civilities and Marks of Friendship. His Excellency the Count de Latrec entertained at Dinner the Magnificent Council. The Monday before the illustrious Mediators had communicated the Code of the Mediation to the Magnificent Lesser and Great Councils; and these, having perused it, sent it to the Venerable General Council, which assembled on purpose to read it. Tuesday and Wednesday the Citizens heard it read, viz. the first Regiment at the Count de Lautrec's, the second at the Representatives of Zurich's House, the third at the Representatives of Bern's House, and the fourth at the French Resident's, to which Places they repaired to the Number of fifty at a time. By the Code of Mediation, the Independency and Sovereignty of the City are fully acknowledged; the General Council is the only Sovereign; they alone have the Right of making War and Peace; They alone can bring in Foreign Troops, coin Money, lay Taxes, make Loans, and alienate. The Taxes cannot be increased, the Garrison augmented, or any thing of Importance undertaken, as fortifying, &c. without acquainting them with the Matter, and obtaining their Consent. For the future, the Magnificent Council cannot put a Criminal to the Torture until Sentence is passed upon him. For discovering Accomplices they shall read to the Prisoner his Examination and his Answers before he signs them, at which Reading his Counsel, Attorney, and two Friends shall be present. He shall be obliged no more, as formerly, to confess his Crime, right or wrong, in order to have Recourse to the Council of Two hundred; but he shall come there by Petition and Means of Defence, and the Sentence of the Lesser Council shall not be aggravated in it. Such is, in a few Words, the most material Parts of this Code, which contains 44 Articles. The Deputies of the Burghery are dismissed, and the Companies of Burghers dissolved. M. Tremblay may freely come back to this City, the illustrious Mediation having judged it proper for the Good of the Peace; but he and the other deposed Magistrates remain as they were.'

A Ship is newly arrived at *Leghorn* from *Smyrna*, with Advice, that a notorious Robber who is called Lary Bey, having about 7 Years ago built a Castle on a Hill, three Days Journey from Smyrna, and having got a large Gang to assist him, he began three Years ago to attack Caravans, Passengers and Couriers, so that all Methods to apprehend or dislodge him were ineffectual; and not many Days ago he detach'd 2000 Men, who committed such Spoil about Smyrna, that the Citizens were glad to compound with them, and to give 'em Money and Merchandise, after which they retir'd; but the Confusion was so great there at the Arrival of that Detachment, that most of the Merchants, and particularly the Christians, embark'd immediately with their best Effects. An Express was sent to Constantinople to inform the Grand Seignior of it, and 'tis said that a Bashaw is already on the March with a good Body of Troops to attack him

Those from *Madrid* say, that the Marquis de la Quadra, the Secretary of State, has desired Mr. Keene, the English Minister, to propose to his Court to establish a new Commission, jointly with the King, to examine the Differences that are subsisting between the English and Spaniards, with regard to the Navigation and Trade to the West-Indies.

Hague, May 20, *N. S.* The States of Holland separated on Saturday last, to meet again on the 4th of next Month. They pass'd a Resolution to oblige the Roman Catholicks of this Country to pay for the future, every 30 Years, a certain Fine for all the Estates belonging to the Roman Church; a thing not practised before, and very disagreeable to the Roman Catholicks, who hitherto, upon several Pretences, had avoided being subject to it. The Prince of Orange, and the Princess Royal, are expected To-day at Breda.

LONDON.

On Monday the Barons of Exchequer determined the great Cause between the East-India Company and Mr. Nash, on an Information for importing Gold; and their Lordships gave Judgment for Mr. Nash.

On Saturday Henry Haines was brought to the King's Bench Bar in Westminster-Hall, and received Sentence, for printing the Craftsman of the 2d of July, viz. to pay a Fine of 200 l. to suffer two Years Imprisonment, and to find Security for his good Behaviour for seven Years.

The Montagu East India Man, that arrived in Portland Road last Friday, brings Advice, that

that the Nottingham, Capt. Winter, was arrived at St. Helena from Coaſt and Bay, and ſailed from thence ſix Days before her for London; and alſo of the Death of Capt. Laurence Prince, jun. Commander of the Grafton, from Bombay. The chief Mate of the Nottingham, Capt. Winter's Brother, died in the Voyage.

By a Letter from *Plymouth* we are informed, that on Thurſday laſt put in there the John and Robert, Captain Hendrick, belonging to that Port, but bound for the Iſland of May to Rotterdam; the Captain ſays, that he met in Lat. 22, 40 m. with a Spaniſh Man of War of 50 Guns, who obliged him to bring too, and was about to put 36 Hands on board him, but Proviſions being ſhort they altered their Reſolution; two of the Crew of the Spaniſh Ship are brought to Plymouth, who probably choſe to get away from the Man of War. They uſed Captain Hendrick very ill, and tied him up in order to whip him, but did not; however, they ſtript him of his Banjan, and ſome other things, before they let him go: Further Particulars of this Affair are expected.

The following Ships have been put into Commiſſion ſince our former, viz.

Ships.	*Captains.*
Elizabeth,	Falkner.
Princeſs Auguſta,	Byng.
Strafford,	Durell.
Salisbury,	Hildeſley.
Newcaſtle,	Baker.
Princeſs Amelia,	Hemmington.
Kent,	Coleman.
Sunderland,	Hook
Worceſter,	Harvey.
Oxford,	Griffin.
Princeſs Louiſa,	Graves.
Deptford,	Mead.
Ipſwich,	Marten.
Lancaſter,	Kalley.
Princeſs of Orange,	Trevor.
Canterbury,	Cotterel.

Nine Men of War of the Line, with the Tenders and the Fireſhips, part of Admiral Haddock's Squadron, are ordered to ſail round with all Expedition to Spithead, from whence they are ſoon to ſail to the Mediterranean.

On Thurſday laſt the Court of Aſſiſtants of the African Company appointed the Hon. William Lee, Eſq; to be Governor of Cape-Coaſt Caſtle, in the room of Governor Tinker, deceas'd; and in a few Days he will embark to take Poſſeſſion of the ſame.

Laſt Week the African Company appointed —— Gregory, Eſq; to be Governor of Whidaw, in the room of the late Governor, deceaſed.

A few Days ago a Servant of Mr. Medlicot's, on the Road near Hampton-Court, was accoſted by a lewd Woman, who uſed all manner of Allurements to entice him from off his Horſe to her Embraces; but he turned a deaf Ear to the Syren's Charms, and rode forward, and in about ten Yards Diſtance from her, a Villain ſtarted from behind a Buſh, and, without ſpeaking a Word to him, fired a Piſtol at him loaded with Ball, which whizzed by his Ear, but happily miſs'd him. He had about him a Sum of Money that he had received that Day for his Maſter's Uſe; which it is thought they were appriz'd of.

On Thurſday the Seſſions began at the Old Baily, when 23 Priſoners were tried, two whereof were capitally convicted, viz. William Eady, for robbing Mr. Lewis on the Highway; and William Wall, for ſtealing 39 Guineas out of the Houſe of William Lane. 14 were caſt for Tranſportation, and 7 Acquitted.

The farther Proceedings we muſt defer till our next.

The Weavers and Combers of Tiverton, Columpton, Banton, Silverton, Daverton, and ſeveral other Towns in the Weſt, who lately roſe in great Numbers on account of the inexpreſſible Hardſhips they labour under, complain, that for ſeveral Years paſt their Maſters have ingroſſed into their Hands the moſt neceſſary Commodities for the Support of Life, ſuch as Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, Eggs, Salt, Milk, Mutton, Pork, &c. that when they carry home their Work, out of a Five Shilling Piece of Goods, inſtead of having their full Money, they receive but Six-pence in Caſh, and are obliged to take ſome of the above Commodities for the reſt, at a Price 20 per cent. dearer than ſold in the Markets: that at this time of the Year Eggs may be bought of the Country People thereabouts Six for a Penny, but no more than Four is allowed by their Maſters in lieu of their Work; that Meat particularly is ſold by their Maſters a Penny in the Pound dearer than the Butchers ſold it; and that thoſe who will not take Proviſions are obliged to take Goods 50 per cent. dearer than the Shopkeeper will ſell for, which they are obliged to vend at any Rate to get a little Money to ſupport their poor diſtreſſed Families; and this (as they allege) having been continued without any Hopes of Redreſs, or the Trade thrown into its proper Channel, was the Occaſion of their riſing in the tumultuous Manner mentioned in one of our former.

On Thurſday was held a General Council at St. James's, when Mr. Serjant Urling, Deputy Recorder of this City, attended and made his Report of the ſix Malefactors now under Sentence of Death in Newgate, viz.

John Troon, and Edward Blackſtock, for aſſaulting Edward Seabrook on the Highway, and robbing him of a Silver Watch Value 5 l. and 16 s. in Money.

William Lawrence, for unlawfully and felonioufly procuring John Daviſon alias David Berk, and John White, his Majeſty's Subjects, to enliſt and enter into the Service of the King of Pruſſia.

Joſeph Golding, for robbing William Burroughs of a Silver Watch, ſeveral Things of ſmall Value, and 11 s. in Money.

William Tinman, and Philip Murray, for Coining.

John Margrets, and William Iſield, who ſome time ſince were capitally convicted for a Street Robbery, but Reſpited, were ordered for Execution.

And we hear they will all Eight be executed on Wedneſday next at Tyburn.

Judith Murray, who was found Quick with Child before ſhe received Sentence of Death, is ordered to remain till ſhe be delivered.

By the laſt Letters from Newcaſtle we are aſſur'd, that the Keelmen there, through the great Diligence of the Magiſtrates, and the Perſuaſions of the Fitters, have been induced to go to work again, and that all the Ships in that Port are now loading with all poſſible Diſpatch and Expedition.

They write from Sowerby, a ſmall Village within four Miles of Halifax in Yorkſhire, that the Clerk of the Pariſh had entered into a Combination with a Surgeon in the Neighbourhood, to ſupply him with human Bodies out of the Church-yard for Diſſection, and that ſeveral had been taken out of their Graves; but upon Diſcovery of the Villainy they were both apprehended, and were under Proſecution for their inhuman Practices.

Huntingdon, April 27. Laſt Week the Rev. Mr. Nicholas Addenbrooke, Rector of Glatton, was married to Miſs Lucy Hopkinſon of Lincolnſhire, an agreeable young Lady of fine Accompliſhments, with a Fortune of 12,000 l.

Laſt Sunday ſeveral Robberies were committed on Stondgate-hill, by three Men well mounted, but poorly armed; they attempted to rob a Gentleman of Stamford and a Gentleman of Stilton but the Gentlemen each preſenting a Piſtol, the Rogues rid off. On Monday they came better armed, each with Piſtols and Guns, and robbed ſeveral Perſons on that Day, and all the Week, and are ſtill about the Woods, doing great Miſchief.

The Workmen make great Riddance of the Road on the other Side Stilton, as well as this, and when finiſhed, as they hope it will be next Summer, will be one of the beſt Roads in England, it being a level Gravel from London to York.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, May 9. We hear that the Right Hon. my Lord Roſs is appointed Governor of the Caſtle of Edinburgh; that Mr. Hamilton of Inverwick ſucceeds his Lordſhip as Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms; and that the Right Hon. Lord Primroſe was lately married at London to Miſs Drelincourt, an every way agreeable Lady, with an immenſe Fortune.

This Morning came down by Expreſs the King's Commiſſion to the moſt Hon. Marquis of Lothian, to repreſent his Majeſty in the General Aſſembly, which ſits down on Thurſday next.

A Commiſſion is come down, appointing John Grant, Gent. to be Comptroller of the Cuſtoms in the Port of Inverneſs, in the room of David Brodie, Eſq; deceaſed. There were no leſs than 9 Candidates, all well ſupported, for this Office.

The Kennington Man of War has begun to impreſs Hands from all ſuch Ships as come into the Frith.

Edinburgh, May 11. Yeſterday Alexander Herdman, late Servant in a Tavern here, and Alexander Waddel, Freeman Peuterer in Cannongate-head, were ſoundly ſcourged by the common Hangman at the ſeveral Stations, by Sentence of the Magiſtrates; the former for repeated theftuous Practices, and the latter for reſetting the ſtoln Goods, knowing them to be ſuch. Sally, Herdman's Wife, was coupled to him bare-headed, her Hair trimmed up *a la Toupee Francois*, with black and white Ribbands, the Town's Livery, and ſhe occaſionally wiped her Husband's Face with her Handkerchief. The two Men were each blind of the right Eye. They were remitted to Priſon, and are to enact, never again to been ſeen in this City or Liberties, on Pain of ſeven Years Impriſonment, a Quaterly Whipping, and other ſeven Years in the Houſe of Correction.

IRELAND.

Dublin, May 6. On Wedneſday laſt died at his Houſe in Aungier-ſtreet, the Hon. Sir James Wood, Bart. eldeſt Major General in his Majeſty's Service, and Colonel of the Regiment of Scots Fuziliers. He ſerved the King and Country all King William and Queen Anne's Wars, and was greatly ſerviceable in the Sieges of Cork and Limerick, and ſettling the Quiet of this Kingdom; was made Governor of Dendermond in Flanders, when taken by the late glorious Duke of Marlborough; and during the Courſe of Threeſcore Years Service, he ever maintained his Fidelity to the true Intereſt of his Country by his firm Attachment to his Maſter King William and the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crown, in his preſent Majeſty's Royal Family.

We have the following Account from Kinſale, viz. on the 2d Inſt. a Whitehaven Brig, three Leagues from that Shoar, was met by two ſmall French Ships, who called themſelves Fiſhing Veſſels, but by their following Behaviour muſt have been Pirates; for they both at the ſame Inſtant came one at each Side the Brig, and boarded her with 50 Men, who knocked down the Maſter, beat the Mate, ſeverely and cruelly uſed ſuch of the Hands as made the leaſt Reſiſtance; they then hoiſted out the Brig's Boat, broke open her Hatches, and robbed her of ſeveral Neceſſaries; after which they begun to plunder the Cargo. They would no doubt have entirely ſtripped her, but that Captain Mercer, Commander of the Revenue Sloop, came in View; on Sight of whom, the Frenchmen inquired of a Kingſale Fiſhing-Boat (that happened to be on board the Whitehazen Ship when ſhe was attacked) what Veſſel that was? and as ſoon as they underſtood it was a Ship in the King's Service, they quitted the Brig, and with great Precipitation got on board their own Ship; however, they took with them the Boat, and ſeveral other Things that they could conveniently carry away: After they were gone, the Maſter of the Brig and two of his Hands got on board the Kinſale Boat, and made what haſte they could towards Mercer's Sloop; but

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it being at that time a flat Calm, they were five Hours coming up with him. Captain Mercer lent the Master a Pilot to bring his Ship into Kinsale, and the Master put his two Hands on board of Mercer, in order to shew him the French Vessels, if they should meet with them. Mercer went all that Night, and some Part of the next Day in pursuit of them; but they had got clear off.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carlisle is appointed Governor of Carlisle, and Lord Lieutenant of the said County, in the room of his Father Charles Earl of Carlisle, deceased.

William Bull, Esq; is made Lieut. Governor of South-Carolina, in the room of Thomas Broughton, Esq;

The Hon. Thomas Hervey, Esq; is appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's Gardens and Waters, in the room of Charles Dartiquenave, Esq; deceas'd.

William Hay, Esq; is appointed a Commissioner of the Victualling-Office, in the room of George Crowle, Esq; now a Commissioner of the Navy.

Walter Carey, Esq; is appointed a Clerk-Comptroller of his Majesty's Green Cloth, in the room of Robert Bristow, Esq; deceas'd.

Mr. Keith and Mr. Bewly are appointed Surveyors General of the Brewery, in the room of Mr. Lepper and Mr. Glanville.

PREFERMENT MILITARY.

Lieutenant Cosby is appointed a Captain in the Regiment of Foot commanded by Col. Irwyn.

MARRIAGE.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Visc. Palmerston, to the Lady Fryer, Relict of the late Sir John Fryer, Alderman of London.

DEATHS.

May 5. The Rev. Mr. John Hugo, Rector of Bridford, Devonshire.

May 12. The Hon. Brigadier Edward Montague, Brother to the Earl of Hallifax, and a Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

May 15. Captain George Phillips, Captain of a Company in the Regiment of Foot commanded by Col. Bland.

May 16. Sir John Cheshire, his Majesty's Premier Serjeant at Law.

A few Days ago dy'd, the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Vicar of Blackburn, Lancashire.

PRICES of STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock, 141. 1 4th to 1 half India 172 1 half. South Sea 100 1 half. Old Annuity 110 3 8ths to 1 half. New Ditto, 110 1 half to 5 8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 105 3 4ths to 106. Emperor's Loan 7 per Cent. 100. Ditto 5 per Cent. 100. Royal Assurance 110. London Assurance 14 5 8ths to 3 4ths. African 13 3 4ths. India Bonds, 6 l. 13 s. to 14 s. Premium. South Sea Bonds, 11. 15. Prem. New Bank Circulation 3 l. Prem.

BANKRUPTS.

Margaret Yeats, otherwise Margaret Slade, of the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, Coffee-woman and Vintner.

John Travers, and Sarah Travers, Spinster, of Tower-Hill, in the County of Middlesex, Linen-drapers and Partners.

Henry Edwards, of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the County of Middlesex, Grocer and Sugar Refiner.

Richard Lawes, of Stop, in the County of Wilts, Woolstapler.

Benjamin Hamilton, late of Brough, in the County of Westmoreland, Linen-draper and Chapman.

Anthony Sympson, heretofore of the Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, Haberdasher, and now or late of Gloucester-street, near Red-Lyon-Square, in the same County, Broker.

Edward Olive, of New Crane, in the Parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, in the County of Middlesex, Cheesemonger.

Paul Petit, now or late of Silver-street, in the Parish of St. James, within the Liberty of Westminster, Carver, Gilder and Chapman.

John Warner, late of the Parish of St George, Hanover-Square, in the County of Middlesex, Tallow Chandler.

This Day is Published,

I. A DISCOURSE of the VISIBLE and INVISIBLE Church of Christ; in which it is shewn, that the Powers claimed by the Officers of the *Visible Church*, are not Inconsistent with the Supremacy of Christ as Head; or with the Rights and Liberties of Christians, as Members of the *Invisible Church*.

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III. A CRITICAL EXAMINATION of the Holy Gospel according to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with Regard to the History of the Birth and Infancy of our Lord Jesus Christ. By the Author of The Vindication of the History of the Septuagint.

Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.

IV. A VINDICATION of the History of the Septuagint from the Misrepresentations of the learned Scaliger, Dupin, Dr. Hody, Dr. Prideaux, and other modern Criticks.

V. A SERMON preached at the Annual Visitation of the Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER, at Andover, in the County of Southampton, Sept. 14, 1737. By *Ferdinando Warner*, Vicar of Whitechurch in Hampshire. Published at the Request of several of the Clergy.

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